

381 - 553 - 680 - (869-870)

4 Councils of Constantinople

- ① 1st Called to confirm victory over Arianism
Established orthodox teaching of the Trinity.
It also condemned the heresy of APOLLINARIANISM
- ② (553) 2nd Called by Emperor JUSTINIUS I it was dominated by him. It condemned NEOSTORIAN writings & encouraged MONOPHYSITISM
- ③ (680) 3rd Condemned MONOTHELETISM and a former Pope, HONORIUS I
- ④ (869-870) Confirmed the condemnation

of PHOTIUS

The 3rd & 4th Councils are not
accepted as ecumenical by the
Orthodox Church

SEMI-ARIANISM

This heresy promoted in the 4th century by Acacius, which taught that Christ, the Son was only like God the Father, was condemned by the First Council of Constantinople in 381.

381 AD

CONSTANTINOPLE I 381 ^{#2.} Ecumenical

Emperor Theodosius I Pape: St Damasus I
attended by ≈ 150 bishops : Sessions held
from May to July. Condemned
various brands of ARIANISM and
MACEDONIANISM which denied the
divinity of the Holy Spirit ; Contributed
to formation of NICENE CREED.
Approved a canon which made the
bishop of Constantinople the ranking

pulat in the East with primacy next
to that of the Pope. Doubt about the
ecumenical character of this council
was resolved by the ratification of
its acts by papal and the Council
of CHALCEDON

Council summoned to Constantinople
by emperor Theodosius
reaffirmed the Nicene creed,
it had behind it the mass
of public opinion

Henceforth the Arian doctrine
remained orthodox only
among the Goths and it
perished finally, in the 6th

century.

381

1912 Dates J-BK

Arian Controversy
was demolished at Constantinople

Jan. 11, 381

ATHANARI^E enjoyed a splendid reception in Constantinople. The emperor, Theodosius, came out in person to meet him at his entrance into the city of the great Constantine.

Jan 25, 381

Athenagorius died. Theodosius
arranged his official funeral according
to Roman rites. Political gestures of this sort
bared the path toward the pacification
of the Goths and the conclusion of the
historically most important Focasus
in Oct. 382. After the death of their chieftain,
the Goths submitted to the authority of
Theodosius, who renewed the

Constantinian foedus

ULIFILAS died only a short time after ATHANARIC, also in Constantinople. He was given a splendid funeral.

The end of ATHANARIC meant also the end of the ethnic identity of the TERVINGI

381

The First Council of Constantinople
the Creed of the Council of Nice
was enlarged.

381

MACEDONIANISM

Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost, the 3rd person of the Blessed Trinity.

The Council of Constantinople (AD 381) condemned Macedonius and declared the divinity of the Holy Ghost.

C 381

C 311 - C 381

1912 Dates J-BK

or WULFILA

Translation of the Bible into Gothic
by ULFILAS, Bishop of the
Goths (about 311 to about 381)

This is preserved in part in
the CODEX ARGENTINUS, written
with silver letters on purple
parchment, now in the library
of the University of UPSALIA.
ULFILAS invented the Gothic

alphabet, taking his letters from the Greek, adding some letters from the Latin and from the RUNES.

Consecrated Bishop (341) by Arion bishop Eusebius
of Nicomedia

381 AD.

Olympic games. Eukarpides
won the hyp' pankration

At the Council of Constantinople, in
381, the Nicene Creed was
formulated. After this date, Arianism
rapidly expired in the East, though
it lived on among Barbarians
in the West until the 7th
century.

First Council of Constantinople
3rd Ecumenical Council of the
Catholic Church, that numbered
the church against Arianism
and issued definitive Nicene
Creed.

It ratified the Council of
Nicaea 325 A.D.

381 A.D.

APPOLLINARIANISM

A heresy advanced by Apollinarius the younger, Bishop of Laodicea in the 4th century. It taught that Christ had a human body and a human sensitive soul but not a rational soul, thus that Christ's human nature was incomplete. The heresy was condemned by the First Council of Constantinople in 381 A.D.

381

Council of Constantinople
Added to Nicene Creed

Spring 381

Theodosius took the first anti-Arian measures and in the spring of 381 convened a synod at Constantinople which is known as the 2nd ecumenical council. Among the ARIAN bishops who interceded with Theodosius was ULFILAS. The Arians were promised a new council in 382. ULFILAS probably died in Constantinople in 383 during the 3rd synod convened on the religious controversy.

theodosius I assembled a Council in Constantinople. There Arianism was condemned as heresy; the Nicene creed was reaffirmed, and the doctrine of consubstantiation of the spirit was endorsed, giving the doctrine of the Trinity its definite form.

SECOND ECUMENICAL Council,
Theodosius the Great (379 → 395)
was first to prohibit the practice
of pagan religion altogether.

The council brought the
Arian controversy to final
conclusion.

The council adopted the
NICEENE CREED

The 3rd Ecumenical Council of
the Church; the first at Constantinople
situated in the Bosphorus, the seat of the
Byzantine empire. Endorsed the NICENE
Creed, condemned the Arian and
Macedonian heresies and formulated
the Catholic doctrine concerning the
Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

FIRST COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

SECOND Ecumenical Council

Convened by Theodosius I to confirm
victory over ARIANISM.

The council drew up a dogmatic statement
on the Trinity and defined for the Holy
Spirit the same divinity expressed for
the Son by the Council of NICAEA, 56
years earlier. The statement has been LOST,
but the work of the council established

the orthodox teaching on the Trinity as it is held today. The Council condemned all varieties of Arianism along with the new heresy, APOLLINARIANISM.

The sessions ATTENDED ONLY BY BISHOPS OF THE EAST), lasted 3 mos. GREGORY NAZIANZEN was reinstated as bishop of CONSTANTINOPLE & then made President of the council when its first president, MELETIUS, of ANTIOCH died. Gregory resigned when the Council disregarded his wishes and elected FLAVIAN of ANTIOCH as Meletius' successor.

First Council of Constantinople

SECOND Ecumenical Council

one canon of the council, making
the bishop of Constantinople second
only to the POPE in precedence
was NOT admitted in the West
until the Fourth Lateran Council
(1215)

C 381
C 200

1912 Dates J-BK

Growth becomes more widespread prior to
third century and the establishment
of the canon of the New Testament
and the writings of the early
fathers meet these conditions

381

1912 Dates J-BK

The Apollinarian Controversy
in the church ended.

Council of Constantinople
officially sanctioned the position
of the Byzantine organization
A city's position in the ecclesiarchy
decided its precedence in the
ecclesiastical sphere

Nicene Creed was revised by
the First Council of Constantinople

Ecumenical Council of Constantinople I
Condemned Arianism
Condemned Macedonism
Contributed to formulation of
Nicene Creed.

Approved a canon acknowledging
Constantinople as the second see after
Rome in honor and dignity.

381

The first Council of Constantinople
(2nd ecumenical) was held in 381 and
endorsed the NICENE Creed, condemned
the Arian and Macedonian heresies and
formulated the Catholic doctrine
concerning the divinity of the Holy
Ghost.

Theodosius the Great called the
Council of Constantinople

FIRST COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE
Second ecumenical Council
of the Catholic Church. United
Church against Arianism
and issued definitive
Necene Creed, as by ratifying
Council of Nicaea.

the Council of Constantinople, the doctrine of the Trinity completed

The council declared the Holy Ghost
of the same substance as the Father and the
Son and so completed the official
Trinity